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BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES

American Labor Legislation Review. Pp. 143. Price, \$1.00. New York: American Association for Labor Legislation, 1911.

The first issue of a new quarterly publication, the "American Labor Legislation Review," has just been issued by the American Association for Labor Legislation. It contains a series of articles invaluable to everyone interested in the social problems that agitate society to-day. Among the contributors to this first issue are Henry W. Farnam, Charles R. Henderson, Mrs. Florence Kelley and others of prominence in the field.

Baikie, J. *The Sea Kings of Crete.* Pp. xvi, 274. Price, \$2.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

A popular book on Crete which would give a connected account of the discoveries of the last fifteen years has been much desired, and that need is here met. The writer is not an archæologist, and he is apparently unacquainted with the literature of his subject written in any other language than English. Thus the work of the Italians, Halbtters and Pernier is known only from notices of it in English; and the important articles of the Germans, Dörpfeld and Kors not at all. But the writer has, nevertheless, compiled a very readable book. After describing the work of Schliemann, he takes up the excavations in Crete at Cuossus, Phæstus, Hagia Triada, and lesser sights; discusses the relations of Crete with Egypt; the destruction of the Cretan cities; the periods of Minoan culture; Minoan writing, etc. The last half of the book is by far the best; the account of Minoan pottery is especially good. The chief criticism is that the writer often follows the first reports of an excavation, instead of the latter corrected reports, and this leads him to make occasional mistakes. The writer, too, should revise his spelling of proper names, and not give us Knossos at the same time with Mycenæ; and Aithra along with Ægeus. Nor should we have such hybrids as Phæstos and Amyklæ. Yet, in spite of these defects, the book serves a useful purpose and will no doubt be much read.

Brindley, John E. *History of Taxation in Iowa.* Two vols. Pp. xxvi, 969. Iowa City: State Historical Society, 1911.

In this era of state and local tax reform, the assiduous and sincere seeker after truth about fiscal machinery is often disappointed in works on taxation; because while the books cover the field they make no practical addition to a constructive program for the renovation of state and local revenue machinery. It is a great satisfaction to find in this voluminous but clear and interesting monograph on Iowa fiscal conditions a real program for the reconstruction of the antiquated system of taxation which prevails throughout the United States within the local divisions of the state.

This two-volume work has been written from an historical point of view. Its great value, however, lies in its forceful and illuminating exposition of the faults and difficulties of the present system. This is followed by a clear-cut argument for the improvement of the fiscal machinery through certain well-defined and concrete changes.

Beginning with an exhaustive account of the general property tax, the author reviews the various special forms of taxation in Iowa's fiscal system, and shows in the case of each the phases of evolution through which they passed. The second volume begins with a survey of railroad taxation—a scholarly and illuminating monograph in itself. Following this is the most interesting and valuable part of the whole work, namely, the general conclusions of the writer in regard to the whole system of taxation, based upon a wide range of experience and study. The revenue system in his own state is analyzed in a way that clearly reveals its defects and advantages. By a comparison with other state systems, the reader is permitted to judge for himself of its merits or demerits.

Aside from the clearly outlined picture of actual conditions, an extremely valuable contribution is made in a well-arranged set of reforms which the author presents as being applicable everywhere. He gets near to the heart of the whole trouble with fiscal conditions by declaring that what is most needed is a synthetic program of legislation and administration, based on the fundamental idea of centralization of state and local revenues. In other words, decentralization is a hodge-podge scheme—almost worse than no scheme at all, since little regard is paid to co-ordinating different sources of revenue in relation to the economic conditions of the particular commonwealth. As an added argument for this program, the advantages are shown of an expert permanent tax commission which looks to the regular readjustment of the fiscal machinery with the constantly changing economic conditions—a status that should always be desired and may be attained if the problem is properly met. The work, which is distinctly sane in both argument and treatment, sheds new light on many fiscal and economic fallacies that still vex the average American commonwealth.

Brown, D. W. *The Commercial Power of Congress.* Pp. ix, 284. Price, \$2.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1910.

Bruce, C. *The Broad Stone of Empire.* Two vols. Pp. xlii, 1066. Price, \$9.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

Bull, C. L. *Under the Roof of the Jungle.* Pp. xiv, 271. Boston: L. C. Page & Co., 1911.

In this book the author has combined his skill as an artist with the charm of a story teller and the knowledge of a naturalist. It is a delightful account of some of the animals and plants in the wilds of British Guiana. With sketch-book and color box, the author spent hours in the jungle and on the rivers studying the life about him. Although the habits and lives of the animals are given in the popular story form, there is no attempt at "nature-faking." With him we study the wonderful plants, watch the monkeys

racing through the tree-tops and listen to the roar of the jaguar at night-fall. All through the stories runs the sinister thread of the struggle for existence, each animal mercilessly preying and being preyed upon. The descriptions are made vivid by many excellent illustrations.

Calvert, A. F. *Catalonia and the Balearic Isles.* Pp. xv, 363. Price, \$1.50. New York: John Lane Company, 1910.

Like the other volumes of this detailed series descriptive of the lions of Spanish architecture, over half of this volume is given to excellent pictures of the buildings described. Barcelona itself is shown as a great modern industrial city rapidly outgrowing its mediæval character, though wise enough to preserve its legacy of fine old buildings. For the traveler, however, the greatest charm of Catalonia lies in the too often slighted provincial towns. Gerona, Tarragona, and especially the Balearic Isles and the monastery of Montserrat are still in the period when the mediæval and ancient dominates the modern. Anyone who wishes to appreciate Catalonia either at home or with this book as a traveling companion will have cause to be thankful to the author.

Chambers, J. *The Mississippi River and its Wonderful Valley.* Pp. xvi, 308. Price, \$3.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1910.

Chittenden, H. M. *War or Peace.* Pp. 273. Price, \$1.00. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1911.

General Chittenden has given the arguments for peace as well by dissecting and replying to arguments for war as by marshalling the evidence against armed conflicts. Particularly happy is the use of statistics which have been woven into the discussion in such a manner as to stand out strikingly, without at any time, wearying the reader. Many of the ideas are similar to those contained in Europe's Optical Illusion, to which the author makes a laudatory allusion (p. 204). World federation is proposed as the solution of the problem of disarmament. In the meantime, the author would have us increase our naval strength to be prepared for possible conflicts which lower on the horizon, and so as to be in a position to aid more effectively the cause of peace. Although it can lay claim to little originality, the book is interesting and readable. General Chittenden may be considered to speak with authority upon military matters as he is a graduate of West Point and served as Chief Engineer of the Fourth Army Corps during the Spanish-American War.

Choate, J. H. *Abraham Lincoln and Other Addresses in England.* Pp. xii, 293. Price, \$2.00. New York: Century Company, 1910.

Mr. Choate's services as Ambassador to Great Britain were brilliant. The instructions given him by President McKinley "to promote the welfare of both countries" caused Mr. Choate to prepare with special care a series of addresses upon distinguished Americans—Lincoln, Franklin, Hamilton, and Emerson—and upon our two most notable institutions, the Supreme Court and our public educational system. These essays together with five other less formal addresses are brought together for publication. Mr.

Choate's learning, his rich life experience, his mastery of English and of the art of public speaking, and, most of all, his dignified patriotism combine to give charm and force to these addresses. These qualities of Mr. Choate were, possibly, put to the severest test and were shown in their strongest light in some of his responses at notable dinners given in his honor. The address at the dinner given Mr. Choate by the Bench and Bar of England at Lincoln Inn, and the response made at the farewell banquet given him by the Lord Mayor of London may well be studied as models of grace and dignity.

Davenport, E. *Domesticated Animals and Plants.* Pp. xiv, 321. Price, \$1.25. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1910.

The title of this book does not adequately express the trend of its substance, for Dean Davenport has here presented the problem of character transmission and evolutionary development in a most lucid and attractive fashion.

The materials dealt with are primarily domesticated animals and plants, but this is made the pedagogical basis for interpretation, in terms of common experience, of the philosophical phases of heredity. Even that somewhat recent departure in evolutionary study, the statistical treatment of heredity—yet but imperfectly understood by many biologists, is presented in intelligible fashion to secondary school pupils.

Davenport has drawn freely both from Mendel's and from Pearson's school and unhesitatingly combines data expedient to his ends from either of these schools. He has given the whole matter a marked humanitarian "twist," thus conveying knowledge and impressions applicable to man which, from the nature of the case, could not be taught directly. Five chapters on the origin of domesticated races of plants and animals close the volume.

Diefendorf, Mary Riggs. *The Historic Mohawk.* Pp. xiv, 331. Price, \$2.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1910.

The Mohawk Valley as an example of a "gateway" to the interior of a continent has become almost a classic in America, and its significance to the development of the country and of the State of New York is well known. A satisfactory account, however, of the settlement and political and economic development of this interesting valley has not been at hand. This volume gives a connected account of the history of the valley from the days of the Iroquois to the building of the Erie Canal. Written from the point of view of the local historian and with local readers in mind, there are many omissions that the general reader regrets, especially in regard to the economic activities of the people. Yet, on the whole, the life of the early settlers is well depicted, and many facts of interest can be found concerning early trade and commerce and social customs as well as the more striking events of the history of settlement and warfare and early struggle. It is to be regretted that the author has not more often cited her authorities, as some of her statements are open to question.

Documentary History of American Industrial Society. Vols. VII, VIII and IX. Pp. 1078. Cleveland: A. H. Clarke Company, 1910.

Domville-Fife, C. W. *The Great States of South America.* Pp. 235. London: G. Bell & Sons, 1910.

This hand-book covers the leading states of South America, Argentine, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Peru, Paraguay and Uruguay. To these is added a chapter on Guatemala, because of the importance of that state in the affairs of Central America.

Much information in brief form is given concerning each country, but its conciseness makes it none the less readable for one interested in South America. The main topics covered are a general description of the country and its climate, chief towns and cities, resources, industries, means of communication and transportation, commercial development and relations, and a discussion of the conditions surrounding government concessions. The point of view in treating these topics is, first, to give an idea of the state of progress in each country, and second, to indicate the chances for the profitable investment of capital and the extension of commercial activities in South American fields. The fact that these items are considered from the British standpoint makes the book no less valuable for the American capitalist or exporter. Many American business men would find this volume well worth consulting.

There is a welcome absence of statistical data such as is readily obtainable from any one of several sources. By this wise omission much valuable space is saved for the plain statement of less easily secured and more valuable information. The book is a concise account of resources and conditions and is greatly enhanced in usefulness by the good maps accompanying the different chapters. Nearly fourscore well-chosen illustrations add attractiveness to this very successful volume.

Dugdale, R. L. *The Jukes.* (4th edition.) Pp. v, 120. Price, \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1910.

Again this well-known scientific study is republished with an introduction by Franklin H. Giddings, calling attention to the importance of this and similar studies. It is now generally accepted that there are in the United States, as in various countries, a number of racial stocks perpetuating inherent defects. No more complete study has ever been made than that of the Jukes—a New York family—yet it is unfortunate that in this latest edition statistics and conclusions were not prepared along more modern lines. While they already insure satisfactory results, they might, nevertheless, be made much more effective by a thorough revision.

Eastman, C. A. *The Soul of the Indian.* Pp. xv, 170. Price, \$1.00. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1911.

For many years a Sioux Indian (Ohiyesa) the author of this volume has, by essays and speeches, attempted to interpret the life of the Indian to the white man. This little volume will, therefore, be found of great interest, for, in it the author seeks to describe the inner motives of the Indian's life. The attempt is worth while and the result is valuable, even though one wonders at times how much of it is really so and how much of it is the

reflection of the man upon boyhood conditions, of a man, moreover, the civilization of whose people has been largely destroyed and who naturally idealizes much of the old life and attitude.

Elderton, W. P. and E. M. *Primer of Statistics*. Pp. vii, 86. Price, 60 cents. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

To those who wish to become familiar with the simple principles and methods involved in the study of statistics, with only a minimum of the mathematics of the science, this little volume will be welcome. The authors believe, and rightly, that a study of averages or types, with the variations from type and a method of measuring these variations, together with a study of the subject of correlation, form the fundamental subject-matter in statistical science. The discussion of principles is based on concrete illustrations which are carried from chapter to chapter in a clear and logical manner. The book suggests the best method of approach to teachers of statistics.

Fairlie, J. A. *A Report On the Taxation and Revenue System of Illinois*. Pp. xv, 255. Danville, Ill.: Illinois Printing Company, 1910.

This very carefully worked out report of the Tax System of Illinois was prepared for the benefit of a special Tax Commission called to investigate the frequent complaints as to inequalities, and to consider the efficiency of the state systems. In comparison with the reports of the various permanent state tax commissions, this volume is noteworthy for its excellent presentation of facts, its paragraphing of subjects and its illustrative use of tables. While the Illinois system is the center of discussion, the comparisons drawn with other systems are illuminating. In probably no other way can a tax system be shown to be deficient than by comparison with the systems of neighboring states with practically the same economic and political conditions. This method of comparison is carried to the length of showing the actual workings of practically every state system, notably in regard to corporation taxation. Probably the most valuable contribution is the forceful summary of Illinois conditions, an indication of the defects of the system, and recommendations of concrete changes. The most novel portion of the volume is a comparative review of State boards of equalization and tax commissions. It is rare that one finds so much practical information and discussion in so small a volume.

Fernow, B. E. *A Brief History of Forestry in Europe, the United States and Other Countries*. Pp. x, 374. Price, \$2.50. Toronto, Canada: By the author.

Hackett, F. W. *Reminiscences of the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration, 1872*. Pp. xi, 450. Price, \$2.00. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1911.

Haddon, A. C. *History of Anthropology*. Pp. xix, 206. Price, 75 cents. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1910.

To condense into a few pages that shall be anything more than a mere synopsis of names and dates, a sketch of so great a field of human knowledge is no small achievement. Dr. Haddon has done well, and this little

volume will give the general reader a good glimpse of the work of the various men who have developed our knowledge of man's evolution. His descriptions and valuations of the men are very fair, though the American reader may perchance feel a bit surprised that Professor Ripley, whose book on the "Races of Europe" is one of the best, is only once mentioned, and that, as it were, incidently. A very convenient and useful manual.

Henderson, C. R. (Ed.). *Correction and Prevention*. Four vols. Pp. cxvii, 1490. Price, \$10.00. New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1910.

Hollander, J. H. *David Ricardo—A Centenary Estimate*. Pp. 137. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1910.

Jackson, C. *Unemployed and Trade Unions*. Pp. xii, 92. Price 50 cents. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1910.

Writing from a wide personal experience with the administration of unemployed relief, the author suggests that the administration of such relief be entrusted largely to the trade unions. A brief discussion of the problem of unemployment is followed by a thorough analysis of relief works, labor exchanges, unemployment insurance, and an education for higher efficiency. The author is convinced that only through the co-operation of the trade unions can any of the theoretical remedies for unemployment be effectively applied, and he is as firmly convinced that the labor unions are not only worthy of confidence but sufficiently competent to administer unemployment relief.

Johnson, R. *A History of the War of Secession*. Pp. xiv, 574. Price, \$2.00. New York: Wessels and Bissell Company, 1910.

Johnston, R. M. (Ed.). *Napoleon Bonaparte, The Corsican*. Pp. vi, 526. Price, \$1.25. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1910.

A unique contribution to Napoleon literature has been made by Professor Johnston in the above work—nothing less than an attempt to create an autobiography by putting together in the form of a diary, extracts from his speeches and writings, arranged chronologically under the appropriate dates. The result is not only intensely interesting but also instructive. The absence of all notes and explanatory material, the mere juxtaposition of this great variety of opinions, comments and reflections in Napoleon's own words, uttered for the most part contemporaneously with the events they treat of, gives a vivid impression of his genius and versatility, and throws a strong light on his character and development. The work of selecting this material has evidently been laborious and certainly skilfully performed. Contradictions, deliberate misrepresentations and self-deceptions are found side by side with intimate glimpses of motives and self-revelations that give the intelligent reader a clear insight of the real man. It must be said, however, that a considerable knowledge of the history of the times and of the attitude of the other actors on the scene is necessary before the full significance of this "autobiography" can be appreciated. The items are

fragmentary; there is, of course, no thread of narrative. The English translation is excellent and it is only occasionally that Gallicisms slip in as in the extract under date February 5, 1799.

Jordan, D. S. *The Call of the Nation*. Pp. 90. Price, \$1.00. Boston: American Unitarian Association, 1910.

An attempt which President Jordan is making to popularize scientific discussions is ably furthered by "The Call of the Nation," a call to the conservation of resources of human life and efficiency. Beginning with the proposition that politics (graft) must be taken out of politics, the author shows that there is no civic right without civic duty, and that the right which the present generation enjoys in the use of resources is correlated with a duty to transmit resources wisely used, not wantonly destroyed. One of the most interesting descriptions in the book consists in a contrast between the plague in England and in the United States and the varying methods of dealing with it in each case. The present volume should go far toward persuading the American people to see the imperativeness of the concept described by Irving Fisher as "posteritism."

Judson, H. P. *The Higher Education As a Training For Business*. Pp. 54. Price, 55 cents. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1911.

In this suggestive little volume Dr. Judson points out that the wide and varied training of the higher education enables the business man to adjust himself more readily to new economic and social conditions, and to approach business problems from above rather than from below. The higher education "supplies both knowledge and power. . . . It broadens the circle of existence. It makes one a man of the world, at home anywhere and among any class of men."

Dr. Judson shows, further, that the higher education trains a man for the proper use of wealth as well as for its acquisition. To the highly educated man "wealth is a key which unlocks many doors, and he knows where the doors are and to what they lead." But he wisely adds that not all boys are of the right sort to go to college, and that, as a rule, boys should be *allowed* to go, and not *sent*.

Kaye, P. L. *Readings in Civil Government*. Pp. xvi, 535. Price, \$1.20. New York: Century Company, 1910.

Many of the collections of readings which have appeared in recent years have borne no relation to any standard text, and hence have necessitated an effort of adjustment on the part of both teacher and pupil for their successful use. Often, too, the selections are made from material too advanced for the class of students for whose use they were intended.

Mr. Kaye has apparently had these two defects in mind. His book follows the arrangement of Forman's *Advanced Civics*. The material is drawn largely from the more popular discussions in the standard political and scientific journals. Documents are quoted sparingly—in fact, this is in no sense a "source book." Many of the discussions have been cut to eliminate technical portions, but this is done skillfully and in but few cases does the

material become fragmentary. In a few instances, however, notably the quotations from the *Federalist*, one feels that the abbreviation has made the material lifeless.

Loch, C. S. *Charity and Social Life.* Pp. xii, 496. Price, \$2.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

Martin, Mrs. John. *Is Mankind Advancing?* Pp. xv, 302. Price, \$2.00. New York: Baker and Taylor Company, 1910.

Mrs. Martin answers the question suggested in the title in the negative. The author chooses as the measure of progress the proportion of geniuses to the entire population. Incidentally, she states that the average inhabitant of Athens, whether freeman or slave, was probably better cared for than the average inhabitant of the United States to-day. Her main contention rests on the relatively higher proportion of genius produced by the Athenians. There is, however, a difficulty in such comparisons. How are we to measure genius? How compare, for example, Washington and Alexander the Great? The method adopted must, of course, be purely arbitrary and dependent largely upon personal judgment. If, however, the simple measure suggested above be accepted, the conclusion logically follows that the Athenian civilization existed on a far higher plane than that of present-day American. To be sure, we have more things than they had, but the author considers this irrelevant to the main argument. The work is at least suggestive, if not conclusive.

Matienzo, J. N. *El Gobierno Representativo Federal en la Republica Argentina.* Pp. 469. Buenos Aires: Coni Hermanos, 1910.

In this volume Professor Matienzo has given us the best account at present available of the development of representative government in the Argentine Republic. He shows clearly how Argentine federalism developed logically from its Spanish antecedents. The strong sectional feeling which characterized Spanish political development of the eighteenth century is reflected in the growth of Argentine sectionalism of the nineteenth century.

Prof. Matienzo's monograph reflects great credit on Argentine scholarship, and it is sincerely to be hoped that a series of similar monographs presenting the course of the political development in the other Latin-American countries will be made available to American students.

Mills, J. C. *Our Inland Seas.* Pp. xii, 380. Price, \$1.75. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1910.

Murray, W. S. *The Making of the Balkan States.* Pp. 199. Price, \$1.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1910.

There are on the face of the globe certain spots where the conflicting interest of the great powers focus. In the Far East, China, and more particularly Manchuria have recently become such. The Balkans, in the Near East, have been for centuries such a point. Dr. Murray has carefully studied the historical situation in this territory since the treaty of Kainardji up to the present time. He has been able to preserve the relative importance of the

principal international events which have taken place, and has presented the main points necessary to a clear understanding of the development of the situation in a readable form. The study, above all, impresses one as clear, interesting and scholarly. It is, perhaps, to be regretted that so little space relatively is devoted to the more recent events for the consideration of which the way is so well paved.

Nychara, G. E. *The Political Development of Japan, 1867-1909.* Pp. xxiv, 296. Price, \$3.00. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1910.

Patten, S. N. *The Social Basis of Religion.* Pp. xvii. Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

Pease, C. S. *Freight Transportation On Trolley Lines.* Pp. 62. Price, \$1.00. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1909.

This admirable little volume of sixty pages deals in a concise and authoritative manner with the problems involved in freight transportation on trolley lines. Within a small space the author has crowded a large amount of information useful not only to street railway managers, but to investors and others interested in electric railway properties. The chapters of the book deal successively with the canvass of the territory; preparation of maps and statistics; determination of routes and time schedules; location, arrangement and construction of stations and depots; relative advantages of various types of cars; the location of side tracks; the training of employees; fixing of classifications and rates; relations with the Interstate Commerce and Public Service commissions; the development of a system of accounts and stationery; relations with connecting lines; the package system, and the attitude of the company towards the public as regards freight traffic. The volume is well worth careful study by anyone interested in the subject.

Phillips, J. B. *Freight Rates and Manufactures in Colorado.* Pp. 62. Price, 75 cents. Boulder: University of Colorado, 1909.

The cities of the Rocky Mountain district have for many years complained that the railways have discriminated against them to the advantage of Pacific Coast points and points in the Middle West and East. In this monograph Professor Phillips presents a concise history of the relation between freight rates and the manufactures of Denver. The testimony of manufacturers and merchants is given to show the policy of rate discrimination in the paper, saddlery, match, soap, iron, powder, glass, carriage, building material, furniture, cement and terra cotta, grocery and coal mining industries. The policy of the carriers is further shown in the testimony of railroad freight agents.

The work is strictly historical and does not go beyond 1896. Professor Phillips, however, says that "since 1896 there has been much improvement in the attitude of the transportation companies toward the development of Denver as a manufacturing and distributing center, but as yet the freight rates are far from satisfactory and the evil effect of the old rates on the city's growth has not been obliterated."

Reid, G. A. *The Laws of Heredity.* Pp. xi, 548. Price, \$5.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

Ries, H. *Economic Geology.* Pp. xxxi, 589. Price, \$3.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

The appearance of a third edition of this leading text-book on Economic Geology is sufficient evidence of its merit. Though materially different from the earlier editions, its plan remains the same. Every useful mineral is allotted space in proportion to its importance. The non-metallic minerals are discussed first, partly because of greater importance, partly because the explanation of their occurrence is simpler than in the case of the ores. The advantages of this order of treatment amply justify its retention.

The revision of the book consists mainly in the addition of new material, in accordance with the rapid advances made in the knowledge of the subject. This new material deals mainly with the general principles of economic geology, as on the side of the origin of minerals deposited, but it also includes some new accounts of individual deposits. The statistics, of course, have also been brought up to date, and important recent contributions to the literature of the subject have been added to the extensive bibliographies accompanying each chapter. It is quite impossible to discover any germane question concerning mineral deposits which is not adequately treated.

The detailed table of contents and elaborate index add not a little to the usefulness of this always valuable book which careful revision has made more valuable than ever.

Robinson, E. V. *Commercial Geography.* Pp. lix, 455. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co., 1910.

Seligman, E. R. A. *The Income Tax.* Pp. xi, 711. Price, \$3.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

Shaw, R. *Spain from Within.* Pp. 327. Price, \$2.50. New York: F. A. Stokes Company, 1910.

Though an anti-clerical tone pervades this interesting book it is valuable because it gives facts which no other author has presented. The viewpoint of the peasant predominates, especially his spite against the church which by becoming a large tax-free land owner has made the burdens he must bear the greater. Not against the Catholic Church, but against the "clerics" is the feeling most bitter, in fact the great majority of the Spaniards are still loyal followers of Rome. The farce of elections under the Caciques or boss system, the eternation of ministries by agreement, the tremendous burdens of the consumption taxes, the government monopolies and the helplessness of the struggle for better conditions so long as the present illiteracy continues are pictured in vivid but rather sketchy style. Though not a thorough-going study of Spanish conditions, it presents instructive glimpses of Spanish national life unsurpassed in either English or Spanish. At the end of the book is an appendix which summarizes the chief facts concerning the leaders and parties of Spain.

Silburn, P. A. *The Governance of Empire.* Pp. xi, 347. Price, \$3.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1910.

Snedden, D. *The Problems of Vocational Education.* Pp. vi, 85. Price, 35 cents. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1910.

Thompson, S. (Ed.) *The Railway Library, 1909.* Pp. 403. Price, 75 cents. Chicago: Gunthorp-Warren Printing Company, 1910.

This annual volume issued by the manager of the Bureau of Railway News and Statistics, contains a number of papers and addresses on railway matters mostly of the year 1909, and a lengthy section dealing with current railway statistics. The papers include a chapter on the "Pre-Railway Era in America," by F. A. Cleveland and F. W. Powell, and the First Annual Report of the Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as an historical background. They also include a paper on the "Diminished Purchasing Power of Railway Earnings," by C. C. McCain, and on "Railway Mail Pay," by Julius Kruttschnitt. The addresses include a speech on the Railways of the Northwest, by J. J. Hill; Southern Railways and Their Needs by J. E. Wallace; Problems Confronting American Railways by Daniel Willard; The Railroad Situation of To-day by Frank Trumbell, and other addresses by A. H. Smith, E. P. Ripley, J. C. Spooner, J. B. Thayer, W. M. Acworth and Sir George S. Gibb.

Trine, R. W. *The Land of Living Men.* Pp. xxii, 288. Price, \$1.25. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., 1910.

"In the Fire of the Heart," by the same author, is here re-written and re-named. The scope of both books is the same, and the material largely similar, although in the present volume it is brought up to date.

Van Wagenen, A. *Government Ownership of Railways.* Pp. ix, 256. Price, \$1.25. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1910.

This book is an earnest expression of the convictions of one who believes unreservedly in the government ownership and operation of the railroads in the United States. It was written to convince its readers that government ownership is now an accomplished fact in most countries of the world, that the movement for complete nationalization was never so active as at present, that the sentiment in favor of nationalization of the railways is stronger in this country than it is generally supposed to be, and that when government ownership comes in the United States it will be brought about suddenly. In defence of this position the author presents a brief history of nationalization and then sets forth the weakness of private management and the advantages of government ownership and operation of the railroads.

It is to be regretted that the author's scholarship was inadequate to the task undertaken. Whatever position one may hold upon the general question of nationalization of railroads, it is important that the subject should be discussed affirmatively and negatively by those whose statements of fact are beyond question. Moreover, the author's treatment of history is defective in places. An advocate of railroads whose knowledge of history is superficial, whose tendency is to disregard the political problems of state administration of railroads, who assumes that state management will be more economical and

more efficient, and who has no doubt about the financial success of the nationalization of railroads in the United States is one whose arguments will make but slight appeal to those who have given careful study to the difficult problems of railroad regulation and nationalization as they present themselves in the United States.

Vrooman, C. S. *American Railway Problems in the Light of European Experience, or Government Regulation vs. Government Operation of Railways.* Pp. viii, 376. Price, 6s. London: Oxford University Press, 1910. This is a journalistic, but very readable, account of state and federal regulation of railroads in the United States and an argument in favor of working towards ultimate federal ownership and operation of all the railroads within the country. The author has a general but not profound knowledge of his subject. For the most part, his statements of facts are accurate; although, at times, especially in discussing the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission and in explaining how nationalization came about in Prussia (pp. 66-72) his superficial information leads to a misconception of events.

Mr. Vrooman believes that we should hasten to enact "those preparatory measures which are necessary, if the future transfer of our railways from private to public hands" is to be accomplished without "upsetting our entire business and industrial equilibrium." He believes a commission of experts should be created to study the problem. The author realizes that the government "cannot raise wages, shorten hours of labor, improve the service it renders, and decrease the remuneration it demands for that service without noticeably increasing the percentage of its earnings which must go for working expenses." This, however, is not a "conclusive argument in favor of private ownership;" at best it only goes "to show that private roads *could* give lower rates, better service, shorter hours of labor, and higher wages than government roads, but that they *will not*." "The *supreme* advantage of government roads, therefore, would seem to consist . . . in the emancipation of the people, rich and poor, from their present economic subjection to the irresponsible power of railway magnates."

The book was written just before the passage of the Mann-Elkins Act of 1910. Possibly, the provisions of that law and the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission in rate advance cases might have given Mr. Vrooman some hope of the ultimate success of government regulation in the United States; but it is more than probable that he would still have considered "government control of private railways an experiment which never yet has proved permanently satisfactory in any country of the world."

Walker, A. H. *History of the Sherman Law of the United States of America.* Pp. 320. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Equity Press, 1910.

The author, a member of the New York bar, has rendered all students of the trust problem a real service. The book is a detailed history of the Sherman anti-trust law, including an account of its antecedents, its passage through Congress, an analysis of its provisions and a discussion of the numerous cases that have been decided under it during the administrations succeeding its passage. The volume concludes with a forecast as to the probable out-

come of the Standard Oil and American Tobacco cases now pending in the Supreme Court. His opinion, based on the personnel of the present court, is that the government's position is likely to be upheld.

The Sherman law has never been amended and it is the author's belief that it "is not likely to be repealed or altered. It has been adjudicated in nearly a hundred judicial decisions and has been held by the Supreme Court to be clearly constitutional and broadly comprehensive." In his opinion the law represented the national will at the time of its passage and is still "clearly concordant with the national will of the twentieth century." The book is timely, comprehensive and illuminating. Its style is suitable for both layman and lawyer.

Ward, H. D. *A Voice from the Congo*. Pp. xvi, 330. Price, \$2.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1910.

Beyond question this is one of the most readable and interesting volumes dealing with the Negroes of Africa. It consists of a series of sketches, now a paragraph, then a chapter in length. The stories are well told. Perchance the great accomplishment of the author is that he portrays to us human beings with whom we gain sympathy even though we laugh at absurd mental attitudes or shudder at their cruelties. We seem to feel that the "Savages are but shades of ourselves," to borrow the quotation from Ovid cited by the author.

Wandering into Africa as a young man in search of adventure, he remained as hunter, traveler, official for five years. "Commencing in this casual manner, I found myself gradually drawn into serious reflections, and I became imbued with a profound sympathy for African human nature." Village scenes, elephant hunts, forest dramas, animal stories, follow in no special order, yet each gains and holds the reader's attention.

The volume contains many attractive illustrations of native life and art, including a number of photogravures of bronze pieces executed by the author which indicate decided artistic ability.

Waring, L. H. *The Political Theories of Martin Luther*. Pp. vi, 293. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1910.

"We must recognize in Luther not merely a prophet or a forerunner, but the founder of the modern theory of the state." "Luther is the founder of modern liberty." This is not underestimating the political influence of the great Saxon reformer. Mr. Waring's work includes in the discussion of every element of Luther's political thought, a gleaming of the thought of previous writers on the same subjects. In itself this is conclusive of what generally is the accepted estimate—that Luther contributed comparatively few ideas to political philosophy, that his work on these lines was chiefly that of an agitator and that he used to support his contentions with the writings of political thinkers from Aristotle to Marsiglio. But Mr. Waring, like many of Luther's commentators, becomes so enthusiastic over his subject that he overlooks the fact that Luther's theories were the product of an historical development and that especially those that refer to politics were adapted by him to fit the con-

ditions confronting him and were not the enunciation of a previously thought-out philosophy. Luther's attitude toward the peasant revolt and the Anabaptists which the author seeks to excuse is only an extreme illustration of this fact. In political philosophy Luther was at most an interpreter, to a very small degree a creator.

This defect of emphasis is the chief criticism of the author's discussion. Each chapter brings out from the secondary authorities the best opinions on the subjects under consideration. Often the discussion bears rather remotely on Luther. In the first fifth of the book there is little which bears directly on the reformer or his work. The chapter on the Nature and Origin of the State, for example, cites Luther in but two paragraphs. There are throughout copious quotations, including several from Washington's address, the bearing of which is uncertain.

Zueblin, Charles. *Democracy and the Overman*. Pp. 217. Price, \$1.00. New York: B. W. Huebsch, 1910.

This volume consists of eight popular essays with the following wide range of titles: "The Overspecialized Business Man," "The Overestimated Anglo-Saxon," "The Overcomplacent American," "The Overthrown Superstition of Sex," "The Overdue Wages of the Overman's Wife," "The Overtaxed Credulity of Newspaper Readers," "The Overworked Political Platitude," and "The Overlooked Charters of Cities."

In these essays the author decries in turn: the frequent lack of courage, culture and character in the typical man of business, the characteristic conceit of the Anglo-Saxon who does not realize that it has been opportunity alone that has given his race its present favorable position; the snug complacency of many Americans who believe that whatever is, is right; the superstition that woman was made for man; the economic dependence of woman on man due to the fact that woman's work in the home is seldom put on a wage basis; the low morality of a press controlled by its advertisers; the hollow mockery of the recent Republican and Democratic platforms which side-stepped every issue of fundamental importance to the American people and finally, the lamentable conditions of municipal government due among other causes to the traditional separation of executive and legislative functions in city government. (The author is an advocate of the commission plan of government.)

Each subject is handled in the author's characteristic style which is popular and virile. The Overman is described as "an aggressive, self-satisfied megalomaniac, the offspring of business and finance, but he is the best we have. He only needs the discipline of democracy. He is the boss of *hoi Polloi*; he must be made the servant of *Demos*." . . . "The curse of the overman is mastery without service." A spirit of optimism and idealism pervades the book. The author believes that if intelligent Americans but abandon their overcomplacency long enough to reason independently of purse or superstition, they will find that "the final outcome and consummation of all wealth is in the producing of as many as possible full-breathed, bright-eyed and happy-hearted human creatures."